

# Topic CLASS AND OBJECTS.



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# DEFINITION OF CLASS

Example Fruit Mango Class Object



# DECLARATION OF CLASS

- Class Tag Name
- Data member
- Member Function
- Program Access Level
- a) Private
- b) Public



# SYNTAX OF CLASS

Class class-name { private: data member public: member function };



# DEFINITION OF OBJECT

#### Object may represent

- A person
- A place
- A bank account
- A table



# ACCESSING A MEMBER FUNCTION

The general format is allow: 1.Object-name.data member 2.Object-name.member function



# CLASS METHOD DEFINITION

The member function Is defined a two types :

- i. Inside the class definition
- ii. Outside the class definition



# OUTSIDE THE CLASS DEFINITION

Syntax:
return-type class-name ::
function-name(argument
declaration)
{
function body;
}



#### ARRAYS AND CLASSES

Arrays and Classes have two types of relationship:1. Array with class2. Array of objects



## ARRAY WITH CLASS

Syntax: class class-name private: data-type array-name; public: data member[size]; member function; }; class class-name object list;



**ARRAY OF OBJECTS** Syntax: class class-name or tag-name private: data member; member function; public: data member; member function; }; class class-name object[size];



# CLASS AND OBJECT SCOPE

They are two types of classes and two types of objects as written below:

- 1. Local class
- 2. Global class
- 3. Local object
- 4. Global object



#### LOCAL CLASS

Example: void test(int a) // function class student // local class -----: // class definition student s1(); //create object By Hardeep Singh



#### STATIC MEMBER

Example: class item static int count; // static declare int number; public: void getdata(); void getcount(); By Hardeep Singh



# STATIC MEMBER FUNCTION

# Syntax: class-name :: function name;



